

Israel to make new jet fighter

AVIV, Feb. 28 (R)—Israel has decided in principle to produce its own fighter plane for the 1990s rather than buy foreign ones, Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zupor said in an interview published yesterday. Mr. Zupor told the independent daily Haaretz that the decision was adopted by the government recently. "We are now in advanced stages of various negotiations concerning the development of the plane, which will be first-rate standard, even if it is not meant to compete with the aircraft which the U.S. will manufacture in the next decade," he said. Defence Ministry Director General Yosef Ma'ayan will be the United States soon to discuss the production of the new fighter plane, Defence Ministry sources said. Mr. Zupor said that Israel would approach the U.S. to provide the engine for the new fighter. The U.S. supplied Israel's present fighter, the Kfir (lion) with its engine but vetoed Israeli attempts to export it.

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Autonomy talks reach 'core of the problem'

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (R) — Egypt, Israel and the United States said tonight they had reached the heart of the problem of Palestinian autonomy, an issue regarded as holding the key to Middle East

of the three delegations conference that during of intensive discussion with "various issues consequence."

Prime Minister Musaid, Israeli Interior Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig specify the stumbling block to be tackled in the principal problem to be the powers governing Palestinian the status of Jerusalem. In the negotiations, one reaches the heart of the these negotiations we reached that point," a statement issued at the end of the conference.

Mr. Dayan said he did not think any amendment of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 would serve any useful purpose.

Referring to European Common Market moves to "supplement" Resolution 242, he said: "A few more words worked into the resolution will not add anything or change the present situation. What we need is to sit down and talk with the Palestinians themselves; much as we did with the Egyptians."

He said he would not run for parliament again after his mandate expires in the spring of 1981 and would devote his time "to strengthening the ties between Israel and the Jewish people in the diaspora."

Mr. Dayan, in an interview released in Hamburg, West Germany yesterday, called for an end to Israel's administration of the West Bank and the withdrawal of its troops from Arab territories.

Mr. Dayan told the West German magazine Stern the abolition of the Israeli military administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be the first step towards achieving a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

"Israel must then pull its troops out of Arab towns and allow them to build up local Arab police forces," he said.

"Secondly we must allow them to create an independent Arab leadership elected from the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

Mr. Dayan, resigned from the government last year in protest at its approval of new Jewish settlements in Arab territories.

In the Stern interview, Mr. Dayan said Israel's military presence in the Arab territories should be limited to border areas and strategically important points and Israeli troops should not interfere in the running of Arab communities.

He said Israel should take these measures without setting conditions or seeking Arab agreement. West Bank leaders would in any case refuse to negotiate except for full sovereignty.

"In this situation Israel must seize the initiative. It is of no benefit to Israel that we are still keeping the Arabs in check with military rule," Mr. Dayan said.

He said the Arabs should be given full autonomy to run all their own affairs and maintain administrative links with the Israeli or Jordanian governments as they wished.

It was clear the West Bank Arabs recognised only the Palestine Liberation Organisation as their leaders and wanted independence. But Israel could not accept this and had to try to defuse the tension in the area with unilateral compromises, he said.

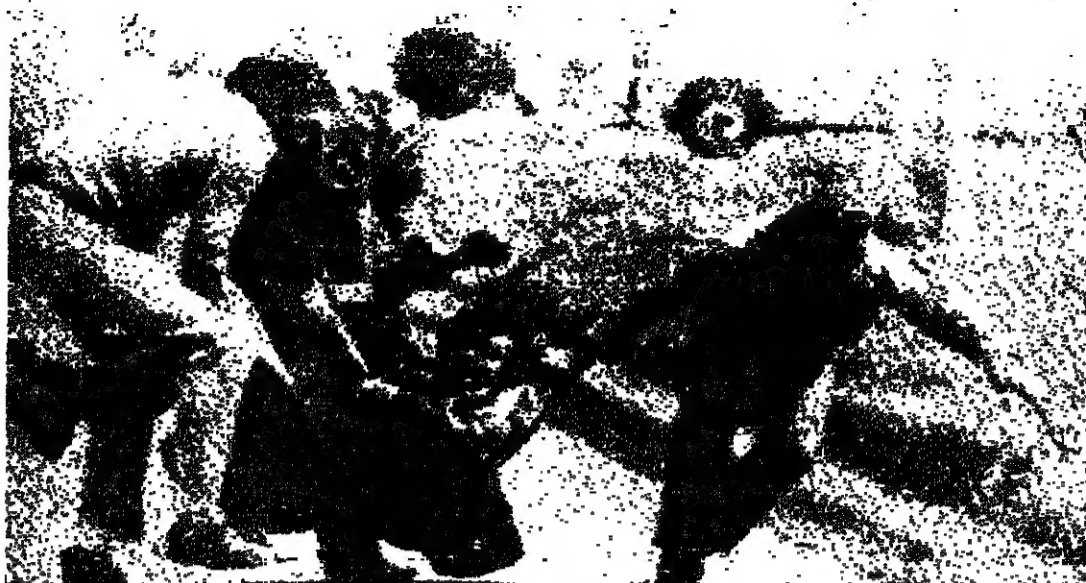
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



A wounded Colombian man is dragged to cover by other bystanders after he was shot Wednesday near the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Further violence expected in Kabul despite return to normal

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 28 (Agencies) — Rebel sources said today new attacks on Soviet and Afghan army units in Kabul were planned for Friday despite a reign of terror imposed on rebel strongholds in the city by the ruling Khalq (People's) Party civilian militia.

At least 300 persons died last Friday in six hours of street battles that followed anti-Soviet demonstrations formed by worshippers emerging from mid-day prayer in the city's mosques.

Soviet and Afghan troops were reported on the alert throughout the city to prevent a recurrence of last week's violence.

The troops were backed by an undisciplined militia force of about 2,000 men, assigned to patrol duty in districts regarded as particularly sympathetic to the rebels.

The militiamen had virtually unlimited powers under the martial law regulations, including the authority to set up summary courts, diplomatic sources said. They estimated that dozens of alleged rebels or rebel sympathisers have been killed in the past week by the militia seeking revenge for last week's well-

organised insurrection.

An Indian and a French diplomat said they witnessed the militia gunning down unarmed civilians at the height of the fighting.

Kabul returned to normal today for the first time since bloody anti-Soviet rioting exploded last week, killing more than 300 civilian and an unknown number of Soviet and Afghan soldiers.

Soviet ground-to-air missiles were today seen for the first time at Kabul airport as tension appeared easing in the Afghan capital.

Five batteries with four missiles each were lined up along the airport runway, but were not in firing position and seemed to have only recently been delivered. There is a major Soviet army camp at the end of the runway.

The missiles have not been spotted in the Kabul area previously. It was not clear what purpose they might serve in a civil war which has largely involved army units with rebel tribesmen and townspeople.

Meanwhile, almost all shops in the city had reopened after a six-day strike in protest against the Soviet military presence.

U.N. commission to see U.S. hostages

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 28 (R) The United Nations has a written promise from Iran that the commission it has sent to Tehran to investigate the alleged U.S. embassy hostages, a U.N. spokesman said today.

The U.N. spokesman said the pledge was given to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by Iranian authorities before the commission arrived in Iran at the weekend.

Despite renewed objections from the students to a meeting during the last 24 hours, the spokesman said the U.N. was confident that one would take place.

The commission today visited a former royal palace and toured a jail operated by the feared secret police Savak, a commission spokesman said in Tehran.

Spokesman Samir Sambar said the five-man panel was shown around the Neyavaran palace in north Tehran, maintained by the new revolutionary government as a testimony to the luxury in which the royal family lived while much of the population was destitute.

Later they went to Evin prison where Savak held suspected opponents of the monarchy and, according to the present government, often tortured them.

At Evin prison, now used to house servants of the Shah's regime and others who have fallen foul of the new revolutionary authorities, the commission heard from inmates of tortures and murders allegedly carried out there by Savak.

Among them was Kazem Sheikhholeslam Zadeh, health minister under the Shah, who said the deposed monarch knew about tortures inflicted there from a report by an enquiry team, the official Fars news agency said.

The panel also visited "Hossein's torture room," named after a notorious Savak torturer

executed after the revolution, a prison spokesman said.

The commission members, who also spoke to alleged torture victims who had become invalids as a result, said later in a statement that the invalids had presented "a most painful sight of human suffering," and added that they had tried to investigate "particular cases of obvious physical mutilation."

"This deeply moving experience will certainly remain imprinted in the memory of the commission," the statement added.

Informed sources said the commission would probably remain in Iran until at least next Tuesday before returning to Geneva to complete its report.

Saudi Arabia denies rumours of unrest

BEIRUT, Feb. 28 (R)—Saudi Arabia has said that rumours of political unrest in the kingdom were baseless and aimed at gold profiteering.

Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yaani was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency yesterday as saying: "All these rumours are baseless and a complete fabrication."

"The kingdom, as you all know, enjoys full security and stability, and this is adequate to repudiate all prejudiced rumours."

The minister said the rumours had been spread in the London commercial and financial markets to benefit from their effect on gold dealers. He gave no other details.

The rumours yesterday unsettled the U.S. dollar on the London money market.

Guerrillas holding diplomats hostage in Colombia issue demands

BOGOTA, Feb. 28 (Agencies) — Guerrillas holding at least 15 ambassadors and other diplomats hostage at the Dominican Republic's embassy in the Colombian capital issued five demands today for their release.

They said they wanted the freeing of 311 leftist prisoners, a \$50 million ransom, the withdrawal of security forces from around the embassy, publication of a statement and talks with the Colombian government.

Authorities said today that the Israeli ambassador was also among the hostages, seized yesterday during a diplomatic reception.

Earlier the number of ambassadors held had been put at 14. The guerrillas are also holding several other hostages including lower ranking diplomats. They have threatened to kill the hostages.

An Associated Press spokesman who called the embassy and talked with a guerrilla who identified himself as "commander number one" said government snipers had opened fire on the embassy.

The guerrilla spokesman said the attackers were still awaiting a sign of willingness on the part of the Colombian government to meet their demands.

"Commander number one" said that two wounded persons inside the embassy, including Paraguay's charge d'affaires, and all women hostages would be released as soon as the government starts negotiating seriously.

Earlier another guerrilla said that the wounded are being released, with the women soon to follow. He estimated there were 25 women among the hostages. The guerrilla leader at the embassy said there was no food left inside the building and the government had refused to deliver any.

The guerrillas also wanted to hold a "news conference" this morning with two Colombian radio reporters at which they would hand over the anti-government manifesto and the body of a dead guerrilla. But police would not allow the two reporters to enter the embassy grounds.

The 14 other ambassadors being held come from Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Switzerland, the United States, Uru-

guay, Venezuela and the Vatican. The Bolivian charge d'affaires was also inside the building.

The embassy was stormed yesterday by more than 20 guerrillas from the extreme leftist M-19 movement. An official statement last night said three soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

The M-19 group is one of several leftist and communist groups in Colombia which oppose President Julio Turbay Ayala's democratically elected government. More than 200 of its members are currently facing trial on charges including murder, kidnapping, rebellion and armed robbery.

Peruvian Ambassador Antonio Belaunde, who escaped through the kitchen with about 15 other people when the guerrillas attacked said he thought between 50 to 60 people were being held.

The guerrillas in a telephone conversation with reports, said they were holding 20 ambassadors and 40 other diplomatic personnel, plus a number of other people. The number of ambassadors differs from the 15 mentioned by the Colombian government.

He said he also asked the papal nuncio in La Paz to seek Vatican intervention.

Bolivia's charge d'affaires in Bogota, Reynaldo del Carpio Jauregui, is one of the captives. Meanwhile in Panama city, militant Panamanian students seized the El Salvador embassy and six hostages today, a spokesman for the attackers said.

Members of the Students Revolutionary Front (FER) occupied the embassy "as a show of solidarity with the oppressed Salvadorean people," their spokesman reported.

He said their original plans were to leave the embassy after an hour. "But now we don't know what we'll do because police have the building surrounded," the spokesman told Reuters in a telephone interview.

Syria announces arrest of Muslim Brethren

DAMASCUS, Feb. 28 (AP)—A senior Syrian official has revealed that "a large number" of members of the Muslim Brotherhood have been arrested and will soon be put on trial.

"All the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist gangs are agents of Israel and the United States and they will pay for their crimes," Mr. Zuheir Macharqa, deputy secretary of the ruling Baath Party, stated in a speech in Aleppo last night.

Mr. Macharqa also charged the United States and Israel with "being behind the internal troubles in Syria and the recent wave of violence in Lebanon."

He said "these imperialist plots" were aimed at disrupting the Arab steadfastness from which is standing like one man against the Camp David plot."

This was the first statement about Muslim Brotherhood arrests by a Syrian official since a new Syrian cabinet was installed in January. It followed the assassination of two Soviet colonels in front of their homes in the central Syrian town of Hama and the wounding of a Soviet engineer in Aleppo last month.

The Soviets have had about 2,000 military advisers and 1,000 civilian advisers in Syria for the past few years.

More than 120 Syrians, most of them members of the minority Muslim Alawite sect, died in terror attacks last year.

The Syrian authorities blamed these on the outlawed fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood.

Arab League forms committee to smooth over Libya-Tunisia dispute

TUNIS, Feb. 28 (R) — Libyan Foreign Secretary Ali Abdel Salem Tureiki today severely criticised Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira and blamed him for a deterioration in relations between their two countries.

Mr. Tureiki was addressing a press conference immediately after the 21-member Arab League urged the neighbouring North African states to bury their differences and normalise relations.

A final statement issued by the league after a two-day emergency session in Tunis underlined the importance of respecting the independence and sovereignty of governments, but it did not grant a Tunisian request to condemn Libya for alleged aggression.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri had accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of trying to undermine the government of President Habib Bourguiba. The Libyans rejected the charge.

Tunis alleged that Libya masterminded a guerrilla attack last month on the southern Tunisian mining town of Gafsa in which 41 people were killed and more than 100 were wounded. Mr. Fitouri said the raid was part of a Libyan attempt to destabilise the country.

The Arab League today issued its statement on the dispute after a committee of five Arab states met last night and this morning to consider the positions of the two

adversaries.

The league said the dispute was diverting Arab states from their real objective, opposition to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

It called for an end to their propaganda war between the two states and other measures taken against each other.

The league said a committee made up of foreign ministers of Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and a representative of the Arab League secretariat would oversee normalisation.

If there were any problems, the committee could call for another full session of the league to take whatever steps were necessary, the statement said.

Mr. Tureiki said his government was "categorically opposed to the policies of Mr. Nouira's government and blamed him for the deterioration in relations between the two states."

Mr. Nouira, 69, who has been prime minister since 1970, was flown to a Paris hospital on Tuesday and informed sources in Tunis said he was seriously ill.

The Libyan minister repeated that his country was not involved in the guerrilla attack, and said: "I think what we have seen in Tunisia, and we have seen it many times, is that there is a certain disagreement between the people and the government that is ruling the country."

He added that the league's deci-

sion was clear, it had rejected Tunisian accusations of Libyan aggression. No Arab states had supported Tunisia, he said.

Mr. Fitouri told reporters he was satisfied with the league's ruling, which had stressed the right of each state to its sovereignty, independence and non-interference in its internal affairs, as well as "the respect due to the existing government."

Mr. Fitouri said several Arab states had said that a condemnation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah would serve no constructive purpose.

Relations between Tunis and Tripoli have been uneasy since Tunisia renounced after just 72 hours a 1974 agreement to merge their countries.

Tunisian officials have accused Col. Qadhafi of encouraging bloody labour riots two years ago in which more than 50 people died and 300 were wounded.

The Gafsa raid sent shockwaves throughout Tunisia, now faced with uncertainties over the country's political leadership.

Libya had supported the Tunisian call for an Arab League meeting to discuss their dispute. Tripoli wanted a condemnation of what it described as the French "invasion" of Tunisia.

France provided military transport planes to help ferry the Tunisian army to Gafsa to meet the attack.

France was not mentioned in the league document.

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Dishonourable peace

EDITOR'S NOTE: Newspapers throughout the Arab World, including the Jordan Times, have in the past week been expressing their outrage and dismay at the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel. We have published excerpts of some of these commentaries in our news page. Below is the full text of an editorial on this subject from the Arab News of Saudi Arabia.

AS THE Israeli flag was unfurled in Cairo over the newly opened Israeli embassy, the Arab World looked on, full of anger, bitterness and disgust.

There was also incredulity: that the major Arab state should defect from the sacred cause in this way; and that it should time the sealing of its defection to coincide with Israel's present vicious attack on the towns and villages of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as its most strident claims to these areas.

Egypt's honour is besmirched — its honour even as a party to the Camp David accords, where its representatives insisted all along that complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands (and not merely from Sinai), as well as self-determination for the Palestinians, were its abiding conditions.

But Begin has made it amply clear in both words and deeds that nothing of this will come about. Israeli settlements are increased and expanded, and the Israelis have even arrogated to themselves the right to settle in Arab towns. The concept of Palestinian autonomy he has propagated is a mockery.

What of the response from the Arab World? The Palestinians in the occupied territories were denied even the right to protest when the Israelis prevented the mayors of the West Bank and Gaza from travelling to the Palestine national convention, which was due to be held at the same time as the Israeli embassy in Cairo opened. Despite this, the towns of Ramallah, Nablus and Al Birah declared a one day strike to mark the occasion.

As to the rest of the Arab World, a look at its present state of division explains why nothing much can be expected. The rejection of the Camp David approach remained a negative minimum, which could not be translated into a positive course of action. The original division between "revolutionary" and "conservative" states ramified into divisions within themselves. The Arab countries, to be sure, will protest: but neither protests nor strikes will do anything to stop Sadat.

Nor can one hope that international pressure will force the Israelis to recognise the horrible injustices they have inflicted on the Palestinians. All that the international community requires from the Arabs is to keep the oil flowing and not to rock the boat of the international economy.

Where then does one look if one refuses to give in to despair? It might appear paradoxical for those who do not know Egypt, but the answer is the Egyptian people themselves. The Egyptian government might seek to reassure itself by declaring that 99.9 per cent of the population support its dishonourable peace with the Israelis; but this vast majority was conspicuous by its absence from the festivities accompanying the installation of the Israeli embassy in Cairo.

All of the political parties (the real ones, not the ones invented by the government) have come out against Sadat's peace: from the Muslim Brotherhood to the leftists, from the old Wafd to the new Wafd, all firmly and declaredly opposed. All the intellectuals, the students unions, the women organisations, the trade unions, the lawyers, the journalists who remained unbought by the government, all of them are firmly against. If all of them add up to no more than 0.1 per cent, then this is surely some 0.1 per cent.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Arab foreign ministers have done well by including the issues of the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel and the Israeli threats to Syria in their agenda. This was done although their current meeting in Tunis was convened to discuss the complaints exchanged by Tunisia and Libya after the events at Gafsa.

The inclusion of the two issues means that the challenges threatening the Arab national entity remain the greater danger, which all Arabs should counter collectively transcending unjustified inter-Arab conflicts.

We do not mean to go to the core of the Tunisian-Libyan conflict in itself. What is meant is a call to settle Arab disputes wherever they occur. It is certain that the Iraqi proposal for a new charter constitutes the framework which would organise Arab relations in a way that would end these disputes and prevent their ever occurring again.

AL DUSTOUR: In spite of the importance of solving the conflict between Tunisia and Libya to avoid its negative implications for more important Arab issues, the adoption of a unified Arab stand with regard to the latest step in Egyptian-Israeli relations gains extreme significance which exceeds the Tunisian-Libyan dispute. What is taking place between Cairo and Tel Aviv comes within the framework of a great challenge which should concentrate various Arab efforts, energies and potentials to confront it firmly and with determination.

The secondary Arab disputes, especially that on which the Arab League council is holding its emergency session in Tunis, should in no way distract the attention of the Arab leaders and people from the true threat contained in the provocative Israeli threats which aim at putting pressure on Arab countries, particularly Syria, to impose de facto solutions through the Camp David process.

The current Arab league council meeting constitutes a test not only for the sincerity of joint Arab action but also for the ability of the Arab League, especially the front-line states — following the withdrawal of Egypt from the Arab front — to solve disputes among Arab countries and to take decisions that can counteract the dangers of the Zionist threat.



Hussein meets with Austrian defence minister

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the armed forces, received at Army headquarters this afternoon Austrian Minister of National Defence Otto Rosch. The Austrian minister conveyed to His Majesty a verbal message from Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager on friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier, King Hussein met at Army headquarters with the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and high-ranking army officers.

Giscard d'Estaing attaches 'special significance' to upcoming Jordan visit

PARIS, Feb. 28 (JNA) — A spokesman at the Elysee Palace announced here today that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing attaches special significance to his forthcoming visit to Jordan on March 8th and to his planned meeting with His Majesty King Hussein.

The French president is looking forward to getting acquainted, through his talks with King Hussein, with Jordan's stand on the latest Middle East developments and on current international events. Jordan's role and its historical and geographic involvement in the Middle East issue make such an understanding important, in addition to the importance of the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hussein towards finding a comprehensive and just settlement, the Elysee spokesman added.

The spokesman noted that President Giscard's tour, scheduled to begin Saturday, will take him to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in addition to Jordan. He said the tour will firm up the already close ties between France



Valery Giscard d'Estaing

and these countries. The tour, the spokesman said, indicates the importance of Arab-French relations and gives the French president the opportunity to become familiar with Arab views on Arab and international developments.

Hassan, Sabah agree to form economic cooperation committees

KUWAIT, Feb. 28 (JNA) — Jordan and Kuwait have agreed to set up ad hoc committees to study fields of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Agreement on the committees' formation was reached during talks today between His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit, and Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

The two leaders discussed during the meeting aspects of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Jordanian side presented a briefing on a number of projects to be covered by the Jordanian development plan, while the Kuwaiti side showed interest in participating in a number of Jordan's industrial, agricultural and housing development projects.

The meeting was attended by the Jordanian delegation accompanying Prince Hassan, while on the Kuwaiti side it was attended by the minister of state, acting foreign minister, the minister of communications and the under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Prince Hassan earlier today received Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah. They discussed Kuwait's cooperation in exploring for oil in Jordan, which takes the form of the provision of technical expertise and loans.

Crown Prince Hassan also met today with Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Adhi. They discussed the possibility of cooperation to implement a number of joint projects in industrial and foodstuff development.



Prince Hassan

'About residents take settlement plea to military appeals court

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (R) — Fifteen residents of the Arab village of 'Aboud on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan today petitioned the Israeli military appeals court against a decision by the military government to expropriate 1,000 dunums of land close to the village.

The land is intended for a new Israeli settlement, to be called Levona, which will house Israeli aircraft industry workers and their families.

The villagers said the land had belonged to their families for generations. But military government sources said the land was owned by the Jordanian government and therefore could be seized under Israeli law.

When the Israeli cabinet voted on Jan. 3 to establish the settlement, the three ministers from the Democratic Movement Party — Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir and Minister of Social Affairs Israel Katz — reportedly voted against the decision.

Kach militants questioned about Halhoul incident

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (R) — Two Israeli militants were being questioned by police today in connection with the willful damage to 40 vehicles in the Arab West Bank town of Halhoul on Tuesday night.

Police told reporters that both men were known to be members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's ultra-nationalistic Kach group, which believes in the Jewish people's divine right of ownership of the biblical land of Israel, including the West Bank.

Tension has been high in the area for the past few weeks following incidents in which Arabs threw stones at passing Israeli vehicles, causing a number of injuries and damage.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — Visiting Austrian Defence Minister Otto Rosch called on the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today, and conveyed to him greetings from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. They also reviewed Austrian-Jordanian relations. The minister, who arrived in Amman yesterday on a visit to last several days, met earlier with the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. During the meeting the minister presented Austrian medals to a number of military personnel and senior government officials. He later paid a visit to the Martyrs' Monument.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — The supply of foodstuffs and measures taken by the Ministry of Supply to control food prices and plan long-term supply policies for the country were the main topics reviewed by the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and Minister of Supply Jawad Anani today. After the meeting, which was attended by senior ministry officials, the prime minister described the supply situation as generally reassuring, and said that the problem of supplying one or two basic items now missing from the market will soon be solved. He warned that the government will be dealing firmly with manipulators of prices and those violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — Greek Ambassador to Jordan Constantinos Iliopoulos and Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour today reviewed Jordanian-Greek economic relations and discussed means of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. According to the minister, Jordan is interested in increasing its exports of phosphates and manufactured products to Greece. He also explored with the ambassador joint economic projects and the participation of Jordan in international fairs in Greece. Another subject discussed at the meeting was calling a meeting of a joint committee to try to expand the 1977 trade agreement.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — A seminar on the role of the press in national development will open in Amman on Saturday. Editors of newspapers in the Arab World are taking part in the seminar, as well as professors from the two Jordanian universities. A number of former Arab ministers of information will deliver lectures during the seminar. The seminar is organised by the Arab centre for information studies.

British Ladies donate toys to handicapped

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 28 — The National Association for the Mentally Handicapped received a handsome boost today for the nursery it plans to open in April when the British Ladies of Amman donated nearly JD 700 worth of toys and playground equipment.

Presenting the gifts on behalf of the ladies were Mrs. Patricia Dajani, chairlady, and two members of their welfare committee, Mrs. Joan Howarth and Mrs. Naomi Sukkar.

A large wooden climbing frame with slide, basketball stand, trampoline, two collapsible swimming pools and an indoor swing were the largest pieces of play equipment received by the president of the association, Dr. Hisham Nazer.

Four members of the association were also engaged this afternoon in running a club which has fortnightly recreational activities for retarded youths. The youths were more than happy to help unpack the other items given to the association — mostly educational toys, plus a dozen tricycles and trucks and a set of collapsible chairs, 45 for little tots and half a dozen for the teachers.

Despite the boy's eagerness to play with the toys themselves, they are intended for use by about 20 small retarded children aged three to six years who will be attending the nursery daily once it is opened on April 19, under the supervision of five specially trained teachers.

The British Ladies of Amman raised the money for the equipment last Christmas by holding a raffle and a Christmas party. They stressed that they like to help people who don't have too much backing already, especially from the government.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JT) — A 25-year-old man killed his young niece in Amman yesterday for what he said was "her immoral behaviour." A report appearing in the local press today said the murderer used a dagger to stab the girl several times, causing her instant death. Police are investigating.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — The results of the Tawjihi exams (first semester) will be announced within the next ten days, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education said today. He said the results will be distributed to government and private schools, but those who studied on their own will be able to get the result from departments of education in their districts.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — The Director of the Public Security Directorate, Maj. Gen. Ma'moun Khalil, leaves for visits to the United States and Britain tomorrow. He will acquaint himself with up-to-date methods in the fight against crime. Gen. Khalil will be accompanied by a two member team from his directorate.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JT) — Capital involved in hotel projects in Jordan at present is estimated at JD 51,315, according to the Ministry of Tourism. A ministry statement said with the completion of 25 new hotels now under construction the total number of beds at hotels will reach 11,163. In 1978 there were 4,162 beds in Jordanian hotels, it said.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA) — Police patrols near the H 4 pumping station in eastern Jordan last night seized 103 smuggled television sets of various sizes. A police spokesman said the merchandise, smuggled in two pickup trucks, is estimated to be worth a total of JD 42,000. The vehicles and the television sets have been confiscated and the smugglers have been referred to court for trial.

Sadat's 'law of shame'

By Lisette Balouny

CAIRO — At the urging of President Anwar Sadat, his political party is drafting a law that seeks to control public behaviour and legislate personal belief in God.

The law, which has become a subject of deep controversy, is aimed at curbing opposition to Mr. Sadat's policies — which persists despite previous laws and regulations generally aimed at crimes of both left and right.

Among other things, the law would prohibit offenders from holding a job and allow sequestration of personal funds. Violators would be brought before a special "court of shame," whose composition is still being discussed. A maximum prison sentence of five years could be imposed.

The draft laws makes it a crime "to advocate any doctrine which implies a negation of divine teachings or which does not conform with the tenets thereof." It also forbids "allowing children or youth to go astray by advocating the repudiation of religious, moral or national values or by setting a bad example in public life."

It also would prohibit "advocating opposition to, hatred of, or contempt for the state's political, social or economic system," forbid publishing or broadcasting of "false or misleading news which inflames public opinion, generates envy and hatred." In addition, it would be forbidden to use "gross or scurrilous words, pictures or cartoons which offend public sensibilities or undermine the dignity of the state."

It would bring people to account for such offenses as endangering public property, squandering state funds, abusing power, influencing directly or indirectly the prices of essential commodities or accepting bribes.

Publication of the proposed law — known as the "Law of Shame" — in the government-controlled press has brought outcries from lawyers, journalists and intellectuals.

"It gives dictatorships a new form," said novelist Ihsan Abdel Kodous. A member of Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party, who declined to be identified, maintained: "It blesses the creation of concentration camps."

Critics claim the law is so sweepingly worded that it would give prosecutors wide latitude of interpretation, perhaps enlarging the scope of enforcement beyond its intended targets. Decisions by the court are not subject to appeal at least for one year.

The law is "an aggression on the freedom of every Egyptian anywhere," said Mr. Momtaz Nassar, an independent member of the People's Assembly, Egypt's national legislative body.

Mr. Sadat first suggested the law last year when he was being attacked by exiled Egyptian journalists and internal opponents for his peace policies with Israel.

"It is time that we tell these people that what you are doing is a shame — there should be a



President Sadat contemplates new ways of law his people to greatness

limit," he said in an address to the People's Assembly.

Since publication of the draft, Mr. Sadat told a gathering of journalists that the law is at "a limited number of persons." Similar measures enacted last year after a referendum resulted in a handful of journalists being called in for questioning. None was arrested.

To balance some of the measures in the "Law of Shame," officials of the National Democratic Party included provisions spelling out when how a president, his deputy or cabinet minister could be tried for treason. The penalty was death.

Nevertheless, some critics say, if the law into the books it would be subject to harsh interpretations.

In the face of the opposition to the draft, President Hosni Mubarak, who is also chairman of the National Democratic Party, insisted that the draft was only an expression of ideas not yet accepted by the party's legislative committee.

In order for it to become law, the draft must be endorsed by the cabinet, the supreme judicial council and finally approved by the People's Assembly, where the party has an overwhelming majority.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of West German children's picture-books.

Film

The French Cultural Centre presents "Violette et Francoise" 7:30 p.m.

Archaeological Field Trip

Dr. David Graf is leading a tour of sites in the Wadi Rum. Dr. Graf at the Wadi Rum police station at 9 a.m.

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هكذا على النضال

Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of February 29 - March 6)

EXHIBITIONS

NG: An exhibition of children's picture books from West showing at the Goethe Institute. A small collection of man-language picture-books demonstrates the vital between image and text in the wide field of imaginative exhibition can be seen during the institute's regulars until Tuesday, March 4.

March 2 to THURSDAY, March 6: The British Council exhibition of recent British books on computers and nations. Open during the centre's library hours.

FILMS

February 29, SATURDAY, March 1 and SUNDAY, March 2: Cultural Centre presents "Violette et Francois," 3:30 p.m. each night.

March 4: The Goethe Institute presents "Ewig 54). The film is about the life and music of the composer as. It is directed by Paul Verhoeven and stars Bernard Krali, Annemarie Dueringer, Leonhard Steckel and 2. In German, with English subtitles. 8 p.m.

AY, March 5: The Theodor Schneller School, in its film cooperation with the Goethe Institute, presents "Ich Ne Arche Bauen".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TRIP

h. 29: Dr. David Graf will lead a tour of archaeological /adi Rum. The tour will include a Nabataean temple and stanic rock cut inscriptions, and a Neolithic flint site. raf at the Wadi Rum police station at 9 a.m.

Sahab complex to smooth way for industrial ventures

By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

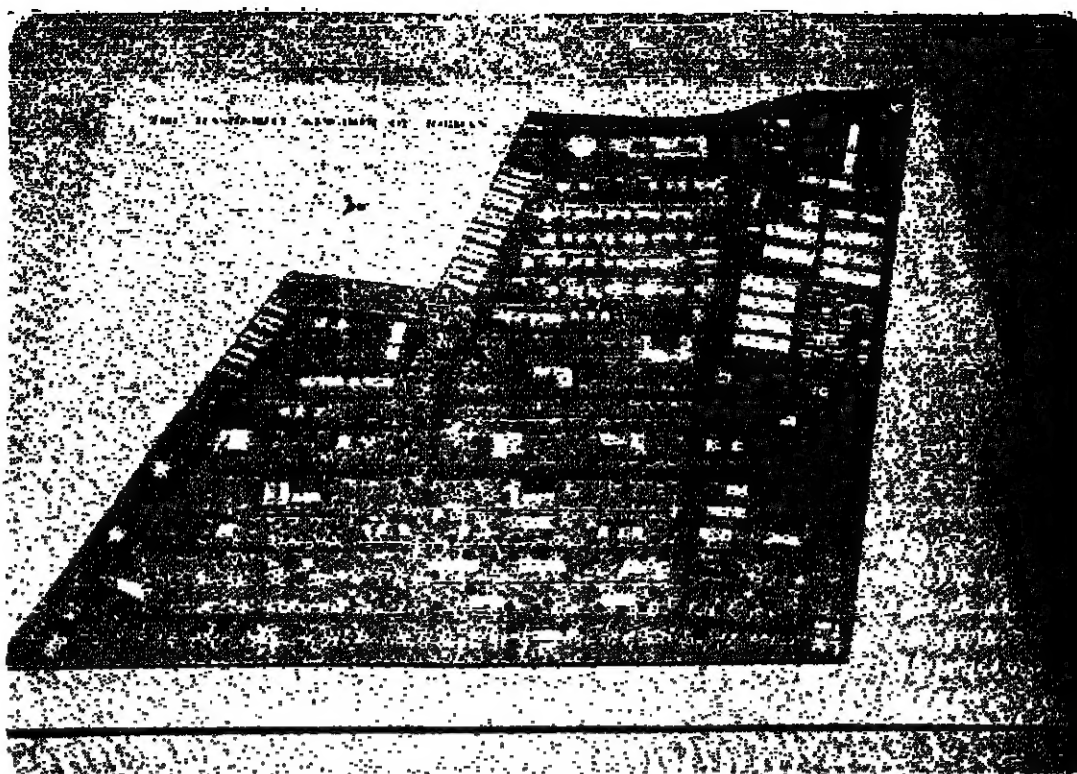
AMMAN, Feb. 28 — Jordan's fledgling industrial sector is getting a giant shot in the arm that is designed to make it easier than ever before for local and foreign investors to start up new factories and commercial enterprises.

An industrial city is about to be built just outside of Sahab, 20 kilometres southeast of Amman, that when in full operation will employ 25,000 workers in up to 800 factories. It will be the first industrial complex of its kind in Jordan.

It's called the Jordan Industrial Estate and is the brainchild of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), which is co-owner along with the Housing Bank and Pension Fund. The entire project is estimated to cost JD 45 million at present prices.

The purpose of the estate is to reduce by almost half the amount of capital needed by investors to start up small and medium-scale industries. With the estate's complete infrastructure in place and land and buildings ready for occupancy, investors will be able to save at least 40 per cent of the capital outlay that otherwise would be required to set up shop, explains Mr. Tayseer Wahbeh, manager of IDB's technical department.

"The idea was originated by IDB in the late 1960s in an attempt to identify problems of industrial development," Mr. Wahbeh said. "We soon saw there was a lack of services for indus-



An overall view of the estate

trially marked land. Land for industrial use was usually in remote areas where there were no roads, water, power or other services. And often this land was very expensive. We found that 40 per cent of capital investment had to go into land, buildings and services first, before businesses could begin to be equipped with machinery and materials. So industry hesitated to get established because investors had to

have large amounts of money ready.

In the industrial estate, all these services will be provided, including buildings — some made to potential investors' specifications — roads, water, power, sewerage, drainage, telephones and telex services. A company can then rent or lease space, thereby avoiding making the initial investments itself and instead using its capital to develop its business.

"All these things will be ready in the industrial estate. All that investors have to do is start paying rent," Mr. Wahbeh said. There will even be an auditorium where manufacturers can put their products on exhibit, and an area set aside outdoors for a small industrial fair where large equipment, like tractors, can be exhibited.

The estate will be built in three stages, with the first stage completed in three years. It is hoped the first customers can move in by

the end of 1982. The entire project will be completed about 1992.

There will be two arrangements for customers to rent space. One way will be by a year-to-year lease. This will cost a customer JD 10 annually for each square metre of building space and will apply to any size industry that does not require resources on site, like a cement factory. Under this arrangement, rent is subject to increase every five years but cannot be raised more than 40 per cent at a time.

A second arrangement is by long-term lease, possibly 30 years, at the fixed rate of JD 75 annually for each square metre of building space. For both arrangements customers must pay 600 fils a square metre of land annually.

The largest type of industry the estate can accommodate would be one the size of an auto assembly plant. (Peugeot of France has reportedly inquired into the pos-

sibility of renting space for a car assembly plant.) The smallest industry would be on the scale of a one-man carpentry shop.

When completed, the estate will cover 2,530 dunums and include 700-800 factories, an administration complex with a canteen and health centre, a mosque, a vocational centre run by the Vocational Training Corporation, banks, shops, a post office, police, fire and petrol stations, a vehicle maintenance shop, and perhaps another vocational training school run by the Ministry of Education.

After the first stage of construction, which will cover 750 dunums and include most of the infrastructure, the administration complex and 110 standard size buildings for factories or warehouses, is completed, the estate owners will promote the following stages with the idea of tailoring additional buildings to suit the needs of interested customers.

Because of the sheer size of the estate and the workforce of 25,000 people required to run it, the Housing Corporation is considering building a community nearby to accommodate the workers. But this is still undecided and would be a separate project.

Originally, the owners of the project intended that the estate would also operate as a free zone so that it would attract foreign investors.

"Ideally, if you want to attract foreign investment you need to accompany this with a free zone, so they can bring in materials and equipment without paying customs duties," Mr. Wahbeh said. This was proposed in the draft law submitted by the owners for government approval. But the government rejected the idea; apparently because the Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation (JIEC) formed by the owners would be stepping on the toes of the government's own Free Zones Corporation, which has authority over such matters.

The owners are waiting for final approval of the draft law which will determine how the management of the estate will be structured and how it will operate. The

owners hope the JIEC will be allowed to function like the private sector in a free enterprise manner, instead of operating according to government procedure, with its bureaucratic constraints. The government could assert its control over the estate because it has the largest equity share.

Of the proposed JD 6 million initial capital, the government is providing JD 4.2 million in the form of the land. The remaining initial capital will be provided equally by the three owners.

In the proposed draft law, the JIEC's chairman of the board will be the minister of industry and trade and the vice-chairman will be the president of National Planning Council, which has been instrumental in drawing up the designs of the estate.

Board members will include the undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, the general managers of the IDB, the Housing Bank and the Pension Fund, and the director of the Amman Polytechnic.

Also in the proposed draft law is a clause exempting the estate's tenants from income tax for their first two years of occupancy. This would apply, if approved, to all future industrial estates the JIEC may build. Like the Sahab estate, future complexes would be built outside municipal boundaries.

Financing for the project is being provided partially by the European Investment Bank through a JD 3.2 million loan, and another loan is being negotiated for JD 850,000 from the West German-Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau. The rest of the needed financing will come in stages, some from rents, but the bulk will come from other international finance institutions.

The engineering consultants of the project, in a joint venture, are M.A.R. Jardaneh of Amman and Chemeh Industries Ltd. of Singapore, who conducted the feasibility study.

People ...in the news

THAN TWO former students org Muller dis- eir affection by o see him off at airport last Sun- he left for Geneva. an International rganisation (ILO) beverage training s just finished a a-half year stint at the Damascus Tourism Training Dumar.

his students, Mr. adine, gave the well dinner party by 38 other stu- to have studied Muller during the 3 years. Two of r. Mohammad and Mr. Mus- u Harb, did their rn out a fantastic specialties they'd o prepare under ichter's watchful

ey presented Mr. o learned Arabic stay in Damascus, ther-of-pearl intaid. An archaeology ver and collector rugs, the popular says he'll sorely ugs and Damascus Museum when he the post of chief advisor at the ILO ining school in

WHAT HAS A FRENCH SURGEON to do with the Koran? Dr. Michel Boucaille, who has just completed a lecture tour here on the Koran and modern science, explained, "I am a surgeon of the digestive tract. Many people who come to me for treatment in Paris are Muslims. They told me I had misconceptions about Islam — that there were large gaps between what I thought and the reality."

His patients piqued his interest and about ten years ago the effusive Dr. Boucaille began studying Arabic (strictly classical, he said), so he could read the Koran. Once he began reading, he was struck by verses containing descriptions of scientific phenomena that were not thought to have been understood until this century.

For example, he said, there is a Koranic verse concerning the constituents of the milk of animals which describes them as coming from the conjunction of the contents of the intestines and the blood.

However, the doctor continued, the phenomenon of the digestive absorption of the contents of intestines by the blood to the mammary glands was known to science until quite recently.



Dr. Boucaille delivers one of his lectures on science and the Koran.

"It is impossible that the words of the Koran connected with science are the work of a man of the Seventh century. They present scientific statements that today challenge an explanation.

After an objective study, I have concluded that Muhammad was a prophet," he said.

Following his study of the Koran, Dr. Boucaille made a report to the French Academy of Medicine on the Koranic scientific data on physiology and embryology.

Shortly afterwards, in 1976, he published his book *The*

Bible, the Qur'an and Science: The Holy Scriptures examined in the Light of Modern Knowledge, in French. It has since been translated into Arabic, English and Serbo-Croatian. Preparations are being made for translations into Persian, Urdu and Turkish.

During his ten-day tour here as a guest of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Dr. Boucaille gave lectures on "The Koran and Modern Science" and "Koranic and Biblical Narration in the Light of Modern Science" at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, and the King Hussein Medical Centre.

In addition, the versatile surgeon gave a lecture on "Medicine and the Mummies of the Pharaohs" — a subject on which he is well informed, as he was a member of the team of French physicians who examined the mummy of Ramses II about three years ago in Paris.

The doctor's companion on all his lecture tours — which he has made in Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, North Yemen and Saudi Arabia in addition to Jordan — is his wife, who herself has a Middle Eastern connection, having spent a number of years living in Morocco.



A model of the administration complex (right) and the mosque

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	296.50/298.50	Japanese yen	119.60/120.30
U.K. sterling	675.70/679.70	(for every 100)	
West German mark	168.10/169.10	Dutch guilder	152.50/153.40
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60	Swedish crown	70.60/71.00
French franc	71.60/72.00		

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with rain in most parts of the country. There will be a drop in temperature, and winds will be southwesterly moderate. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
	low	high
Amman	4	8
Agaba	11	19
Deserts	4	13
Jordan Valley	10	15

Radio stations proliferate in news-thirsty Lebanon

By Jeremy Clift

Lebanon has become a nation of radio fanatics. are-up in West Beirut or a fresh bout of anti-aircraft fire at nnaissance planes flying low over the capital sends living for their radio dials.

has a host of radio stations to satisfy the general thirst for unity where the battle of the air waves can be as lethal as bullet.

le shift in emphasis or change in political stance is played he radios are the daily chroniclers of a continuing prop- that keeps tensions alive and old hatreds burning. government the radio "snipers" are as dangerous as the illia bands they have no power to control. e years of civil war and simmering violence in which ple died, President Elias Sarkis this month announced a ment drive to achieve national entente in a country ost down the middle between Christians and Muslims. the radios are no more than a symptom of the sharp litting Lebanese society, officials believe they maintain pon the fears and suspicions of different factions. out civil war ended in November 1976, the government dly announced its intention of silencing the radio artillery. re still more than a dozen party-affiliated stations broad- population of around 2.5 million.

Lieutenant Ahmad Al Khatib's Lebanese Arab Army, a group which broke away from the regular forces in the oined the broadcasting business with its "Voice of the lution."

t powerful radio station is run by Mr. Pierre Gemayel's Falangist party. Named the "Voice of Lebanon, the Voice 1 and Dignity", it pumps out a blend of pop music, news the latter strikingly anti-Syrian. But its programmes and ury reports, have made it popular even outside the reus of Lebanon.

the strit is rocked by fighting, citizens on both sides of the splitting the capital into largely Christian or Muslim

zones tune in to the Falangist radio for detailed accounts of where military action is taking place.

The Falangist radio competes with the main leftist station, the "Voice of Arab Lebanon", which is run by the independent Nasserite movement (Mourabitoun), as well as the official state-run station, Radio Lebanon.

But significantly it is a foreign, commercial station which has the widest audience and popular appeal. Radio Monte Carlo's Arabic-language service, which is tailor-made for Lebanese and Middle East listeners, is beamed to the region by powerful transmitters and reception is often better than for some of the local radios.

With news bulletins every hour, interspersed with western pop and Arab music, it brings to the area the flair of American-style radio as well as satisfying Lebanon's craving for up-to-the-minute information. In the snow-capped mountains of north Lebanon, Falangist militiamen, locked in combat with Syrian troops, tune in to Radio Monte Carlo for the latest on the fighting.

Two other foreign radios also have a significant audience — the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) which transmits in Arabic, and Radio Israel.

But the country's most curious station is the southern "Voice of Hope" radio, broadcasting from "Free Lebanon", the Israeli-backed rightist buffer zone which stretches in a 10-kilometre-wide belt along the length of Israel's northern border.

Opened last year, it was financed initially by \$500,000 raised in voluntary subscriptions from the American "Bible belt."

The Voice of Hope is now on the air round-the-clock and puts out an unusual blend of anti-Palestinian propaganda, Bible readings, country music and messages from rightist militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad. It also has a regular slot for the United Nations, whose 6,000-strong peace-keeping force patrols South Lebanon. But U.N. soldiers have been told not to write in for requests.

Nevertheless, the U.N. troops are developing the dial-twiddling habit, too, in a country where news has a direct impact on the daily life of every man, woman and child.



Each succeeding development in the Lebanese civil strife sends Lebanese scurrying to their radios. Above, units of the Lebanese army deploy in southern Lebanon. (Gamma photo)

REUTER

Climbers discover frozen body on Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, Feb. 28 (AP) — Two Polish climbers who scaled Mount Everest on Feb. 17 Thursday reported sighting the frozen body of a woman and some personal belongings apparently left by another mountaineer. Leszek Cichy, 29, of Warsaw, Poland, said the body was believed to be that of Hannelore Schmatz, 38, of West Germany. Cichy said while they were descending the summit they saw a female body half buried in the snow at an elevation of about 8,350 metres. "We saw a short and thin female body," Cichy said. "The body with red and blue garments was partly covered by snow."

Schmatz and American climber Raymond Edward Genet of Anchorage, Alaska, and a Sherpa guide, were reported missing last October in their attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest. Genet, a 48-year-old mountain guide, reportedly froze to death Oct. 2-3 at an altitude of 8,400 metres where he, Schmatz and a Sherpa guide had spent the night.

Asked whether they had seen any signs of Genet, Cichy said, "We did not see his (Genet's) body. But we saw a ruck-sack, an ice axe and some chocolates (near the South Col) at a height of about 8,400 metres." Cichy said they could have belonged to Genet or to someone else. Cichy also said they found a note atop Mount Everest which was apparently left by Genet. He said the paper was wrapped in a plastic sheet kept inside an aluminium pipe of a Chinese tripod which was apparently erected by the Chinese four years ago during their conquest of the world's highest peak from the Northern side through Tibetan territory.

According to information available here, in the afternoon of Oct. 2, after climbing the 8,848-metre-high Mount Everest with four other members of the German expedition including Schmatz and a Sherpa guide, Genet was returning towards their camp at the South Col situated at 7,985 metres. But he reported feeling exhausted and decided to spend the night in the open. The other summiteers however had already returned to the camp. The next morning two summiteers found Genet frozen to death, Schmatz and the Sherpa guide left Genet's body and resumed their descent towards the South Col from where the summit bid was launched the day before. But after an hour's walk Schmatz collapsed and died. There was no information on the fate of the Sherpa guide.

Hunt trails in squash tourney

STOCKTON, England, Feb. 28 (R) — World champion Geoff Hunt of Australia was beaten by Pakistan's Qamar Zaman for the second time in less than a week in the final of the Stockton Open Squash Championship last night. Zaman, the world number two, beat Hunt in the final tournament in Manchester last Friday. These two defeats for Hunt come on the eve of the British Open Championship in London. He will be bidding to retain his title.



West Germany buries Malta

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 28 (R) — West Germany enjoyed an expected goal feast against Malta in their final European soccer championship qualifying match. They won 8-0 to complete their qualifying matches with an impressive goals tally of 17 for and only one against. Malta's coach, Victor Serri, was denied the face-saving goal he hoped for before the match but his team put up a good fight against the West Germans, who had already qualified for the finals in Italy in June.

The West German scorers were Alofs (2), Fischer (2), Kelsch, Rummennigge, Banhof (penalty) and an own goal. West Germany will be joined in the finals by England, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Holland, Czechoslovakia and host nation Italy.

Australia, Pakistan show cricket talent

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 28 (AP) — Pakistan, in their first innings, scored 193 for five wickets on the second day of the first test here in reply to Australia's 225 all out, scored in 380 minutes. To Australia's total score, the outstanding contribution was from third wicket partnership of Greg Chappell and Kim Hughes with 54 runs and another fifth wicket partnership of Kim Hughes and Alan Border with 68 runs. Of the Pakistan total score, third wicket partnership of Taslim Arif and Javed Miandad with 76 runs and the sixth wicket partnership of Majid Khan and Mudassar Nazar with 59 runs was the main feature. The sixth partnership was still intact at the close of the day's play.

Australia's vice-captain Kim Hughes was the highest scorer with 85 runs, while the second highest scorer was Alan Border with 30. Next in order was Greg Chappell with 20 runs. From Pakistan side, opener Taslim Arif was the highest with 58 runs, while second highest scorer was Majid Khan (44, not out). Javed

Miandad scored 40 the third in line. Of the Australian bowlers, left arm spinner Ray Bright was the successful bowler who netted three Pakistani wickets yielding 48 runs only, while skipper Greg Chappell took two wickets giving away only 23.

English soccer scores

LONDON, Feb. 28 (R) — Results of English League Football matches played last night were:

Division One

Aston Villa two, Manchester City two.
Manchester United two, Bolton zero.
Norwich zero, Middlesbrough zero.
Tottenham four, Coventry three.

Division Three

Blackburn one, Exeter one.

Atlanta increases lead in standings

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP) — The Atlanta Hawks defeated the Indiana Pacers 116-111 last night and opened a six-game Central Division bulge over the San Antonio Spurs, who were beaten by Boston 130-125, and the Houston Rockets, 110-97 winners over Washington.

Larry Bird scored 30 points and Cedric Maxwell added 22 to lead the Celtics to their fourth consecutive victory. They remained 1½ games ahead of runner-up Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division.

Meanwhile, the Golden State Warriors beat the New Jersey

Nets 133-120. Purvis Scott scored 16 of his 34 points in the first quarter, enabling Golden State to hold off a New Jersey comeback. Short scored eight points in the last 3½ minutes after New Jersey trimmed a 22-point deficit to 113-108. Phil Smith scored 26 for the Warriors while Mike Newlin scored 25 for New Jersey.

N. Korea, Iran win soccer matches

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28 (R) — North Korea trounced Sri Lanka 7-0 in a one-sided pre-Olympic Asia Group Three soccer match here tonight. North Korea led 2-0 at half time through Chang Nam in the seventh minute and Kim Mun Chol in the 31st minute. Sri Lanka lost to Singapore 3-0 on Saturday while North Korea held Iran to a scoreless draw on Monday. North Korea added five more goals in the second half. Scorers were An Se Nam (64th minute), An Se Uk (67th minute), Kim Gwang (70th minute), An Se Uk (74th minute) and Cha Jong Sok (76th minute).

Tomorrow will be a rest day. Singapore will meet Iran Saturday. The tournament is played on a one round Robin League system, each team playing one match against the other team. Teams obtaining the highest number of points will qualify for the final and the winner will qualify for the 1980 Olympic Moscow.

In yesterday's play, a goal two minutes from time saved Iran from a shock defeat by China in an Olympic soccer qualification Asian Group Three match here last night. Trailing 2-1, Iran looked a beaten side when an error by Chinese goalkeeper Fusheng left Mladom Ibrahimzadeh the simple task of netting equaliser. Playing in steady drizzle, Iran's forwards found the difficult to control on the wet pitch but after a goalless first, they eventually went ahead in the 65th minute when Barz Abdolreza took advantage of a mix-up in the Chinese defense score from close-in.

Two goals in two minutes, however, gave China an unexpected 2-1 lead. First Iranian goalkeeper Parvin Ali scored a freak goal, kicking the ball into his own net; then, in the 69th minute Chi Shangbin shot China ahead. Iran's late equaliser keeps Iran unbeaten record intact with two points from two games.

The standings after games played here today:

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Singapore	2	2	0	0	4	0
North Korea	2	1	1	0	7	0
China	2	1	1	0	3	2
Iran	2	0	2	0	2	2
India	2	0	0	2	0	2
Sri Lanka	2	0	0	2	0	10

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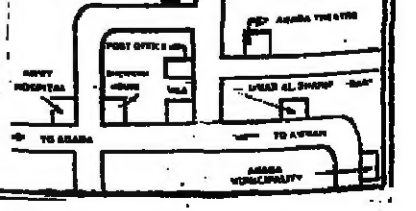
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سكاي ماركت

U.S. defence budget may be increased to counter Soviet military challenge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Agencies) The Carter administration says it will need more money to meet the military challenge of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

General David Jones, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told senators the 1981 defence budget, already at a record level of \$158.7 billion, would be increased.

Testifying before the Senate budget committee yesterday, he said that as a result of the Afghan crisis, the Pentagon was planning to station military supply ships in the Gulf region and to use base facilities offered by friendly countries.

General Jones gave no hint of how much more money he deemed necessary, but said he hoped to submit his recommendations in April when the budget committee sets targets for congressional spending.

Defence Secretary Harold Brown described the defence budget as adequate but said it was not his "last word" for the financial year beginning on Oct. 1.

The United States is setting up a 100,000-man rapid deployment

force (RDF) to safeguard Western lifelines in the face of any Soviet threat to such areas as the Gulf.

Foreign ministers of the ANZUS alliance—linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States—discussed the RDF at a two-day Washington meeting called in response to the crisis in Afghanistan.

In a joint communique yesterday, they stressed the importance of standing strongly together "in opposition to the use of force in extending Soviet or other influence over sovereign governments."

Australia's Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, held open the possibility that his country would play a role in the RDF.

In any case, the ANZUS communique said, Australia would deploy a carrier task force in the Indian Ocean while New Zealand provided air and naval support to the best of its ability.

U.S. Government military experts meanwhile said they believed a prolonged civil rebellion in Afghanistan could force the Soviet Union to send in a large police force as well as tens of thousands more troops.

The urban uprising in Kabul has added a new dimension to Moscow's task of maintaining its hold in the neighbouring country, the experts believe.

Since their December move into Afghanistan, the Soviets have mainly concentrated on finding ways of crushing guerrilla insurgents operating in remote areas.

But now the Kremlin might have to consider committing a strong civil police force to deal with the urban rebellion, in addition to reinforcing troops facing the problem of the anti-communist guerrillas in the countryside, U.S. officials said.

Some have estimated that the Soviet Union might need 400,000 more men to establish full control in Afghanistan.

Defence analysts said the Soviets would be likely to send large numbers of Mi-24 gunship and transport helicopters into Afghanistan to boost any direct push into the countryside.

Last week a number of MiG-21 jet fighters arrived in Kabul, but U.S. military experts said it was probably a show of force. The MiGs are not designed to support ground operations.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called again today on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and said his government planned to boost defence spending this year by more than three per cent in line with promises made to NATO allies.

The chancellor did not reveal the extent of the increase but said some of it would come in the form of increased aid to NATO members Greece and Turkey and in higher prices for fuel.

U.S. officials had criticised the West Germans publicly for their decision to increase real spending by less than the three per cent target.

Mr. Schmidt said West Germany, as well as "the great majority of the peoples of the world," demanded "a prompt end to the Soviet military intervention."

He stressed West Germany's solidarity with the United States in the search for a joint Western answer to the Soviet move in Afghanistan.



Fear of nuclear contamination has prompted an ingenious Paris fashion designer to introduce clothes against radiation. A store recently opened in Paris where you can find protective suits, masks, gloves, boots and detectors. (Gamma photo)

'USSR urging peaceful end to war in Eritrea'

BEIRUT, Feb. 28 (R)—The Soviet Union, apparently alarmed by heavy military losses inflicted by its Ethiopian ally, is urging a negotiated end to the war in Ethiopia's strategic Red Sea province of Eritrea, Arab diplomatic sources said today.

They said the Russians had stressed their desire for a peaceful settlement in talks this month with the head of a major guerrilla group fighting for the independence of Eritrea.

The 18-year-old Eritrean war is Africa's longest conflict. Ethiopian troops trained and armed by the Soviet Union are fighting guerrillas of the Eritrean Liberation Front - Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF).

According to the sources, ELF-RC chief Ahmad Nasser was invited to Moscow by the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party after the Ethiopians suffered a series of crushing defeats, including the loss of at least 450 crack troops in a one-week battle north of the Red Sea port of Asseb this month.

Roughly 1,000 kilometres of coastline with the Red Sea—a major Western shipping lane—make Eritrea an area of strategic importance.

The Arab diplomatic sources said the Russians had proposed that Mr. Nasser's guerrillas establish direct contact with the Marxist Ethiopian government of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, one of the Kremlin's closest allies.

But it was not clear whether the

Russians were exerting pressure on the hard-liners in the Ethiopian military council, the "Dergue", who have been in favour of crushing the Eritrean secessionists by force of arms.

The Soviet appeal for negotiations appeared to reflect concern that continued warfare in Eritrea could eventually lead to the collapse of the Dergue, which is facing a host of economic and social problems in Ethiopia itself.

Moscow switched its support from neighbouring Somalia in 1977 and helped Colonel Mengistu win the war against Somali-backed insurgents in Ethiopia's south-eastern Ogaden region.

BBC announces plans to cut cultural, educational sources

LONDON, Feb. 28 (R)—The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) today announced plans to disband five of its regional orchestras and to slash spending on educational programmes by ten per cent.

It is wielding the axe because the corporation, which depends for its revenue on television licences and has no advertising, says it has to save at least £30 million over the next two years.

The cuts, eliminating 1,500 jobs in television and radio, will fall heaviest on the cultural and educational services for which the BBC is widely admired.

The corporation's 28,000 staff were told of the proposals today in a letter from Director-General Ian Trethowan, but they have yet

Heavy rains cut Rhodesia voter turnout

SALISBURY, Feb. 28 (R)—Heavy rains—with more to come—dampened Rhodesia's election today after a big turnout at the start of the three-day poll.

More than 1,375,000 blacks, 47 per cent of the electorate, voted yesterday but the turnout dwindled drastically today.

In the remote bushlands, rain made road travel almost impossible and airstrips unusable. Election officials said the peak rainy season was beginning to hamper the election process.

Mobile polling booths had fallen seriously behind schedule in some regions, they said.

Tomorrow, final day of voting for 80 black seats in the 100-seat parliament of independent Zimbabwe, the polls will be taken to the ceasefire assembly camps. Twelve such camps across the country are housing some 22,000 armed guerrillas pending the election outcome, to be announced next Tuesday.

The guerrillas are expected to vote 100 per cent for their leaders, Mr. Robert Mugabe and his former partner in the Patriotic Front alliance, Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Mugabe's sudden departure abroad last night caused anger and puzzlement today. British officials noted that all the main contenders in the election—and Mr. Mugabe is rated the top one—had been asked to remain on hand for consultations with British Governor Lord Soames.

The national leader's flight to Mozambique for talks with President Samora Machel, and then to Tanzania to meet President Julius Nyerere, meant his guerrilla forces—in and out of the ceasefire camps—had an absentee leader.

Tension is still running high in the camps, and is likely to increase as political developments unfold, British officials said.

Although his ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front) is expected to emerge the biggest single party in the parliament, Mr. Mugabe may not necessarily form the first government of Zimbabwe.

An alternative increasingly mentioned in British circles is a coalition between Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was Rhodesia's first black prime minister.

to be approved by the BBC board of governors.

Disbandment is proposed for the Scottish Symphony Orchestra, the Northern Ireland Orchestra, the Northern Radio Orchestra, the Midlands Radio Orchestra and the London Studio Players. The world-famous BBC Symphony Orchestra and five other BBC orchestras will survive the axe.

BBC's Radio Three service, devoted to classical music and culture, will close earlier in the evening.

The BBC's financial problems have been widely blamed on the government's refusal to allow bigger increases in the licence fees which all Britons are obliged to pay if they own television sets.

World News Briefs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (R)—Husbands and wives can now give evidence against each other in the United States, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday. The decision overturned a principle enshrined for centuries in many of the world's legal systems preventing such testimony. The court upheld the conviction of a drug smuggler who was found guilty mainly on evidence sworn by his wife. She was not prosecuted on similar charges in return. Chief Justice Warren Burger said the ancient reason for the rule had disappeared. It dated from time when a wife was her husband's chattel and had no legal right. The ruling only covers acts in which third parties are involved. Confidential matters involving the marriage partners alone will still be protected. The couple in the case were Mr. and Mrs. Otis Trammel. Mrs. Trammel was caught smuggling heroin from Thailand to her husband's drug ring in 1975. She agreed to give evidence against him on smuggling charges which he faced in return for lenient treatment.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (R)—A Zairean diplomat based in Brussels was sent home on the orders of his ambassador after customs men found 95 kilos of marijuana in his suitcase, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday. The man, whose name was not revealed, will be dealt with in Kinshasa, the spokesman said.

LISBON, Feb. 28 (R)—Construction of the first mosque to be built in Lisbon for more than 800 years began yesterday with a mullah from one of Portugal's former Indian colonies intoning verses from the Koran. The ceremony coincided with a diplomatic drive by the new Portuguese Government to mend relations with the Arab world as part of a search for urgently-needed oil supplies. Some 50 Portuguese Muslims, all drawn from Lisbon's once vast colonial empire, watched bulldozers clear a tract of wasteland as a site for the first mosque and Islamic cultural centre to be built since Crusaders expelled the Moors from the capital in 1147. The \$3.5 million Islamic complex, dominated by the minaret and two domes of the mosque, is being built on land donated by the city of Lisbon to serve the capital's Muslim community of 5,000.

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (R)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday that more than 99.98 per cent of eligible voters had taken part in Sunday's elections to local and republican legislatures. Of these voters, some 99.9 per cent had endorsed the communist-led, single slate of candidates, according to final returns for the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

MADRID, Feb. 28 (R)—A radioactive water leak has been detected inside one of Spain's three operational nuclear power stations, a spokesman for the company which runs the facility said yesterday. The spokesman said there had been no leakage of radioactivity into the atmosphere from the Santa Maria de Garona power station near the northern city of Burgos, and that there was no danger to the public. The leak in a so-called "safe-end" water pipe joint was noticed when the American-designed boiling water plant was almost shut down for routine maintenance. The spokesman for the company said the reactor would remain shut down until all its ten safe-end joints had been replaced. He was unable to say how long this would take but recalled that the Duane Arnold boiling water nuclear station in Iowa, of a similar but older design, had been shut down for some seven months after the same type of incident. The 460 megawatt plant at Santa Maria de Garona has been operating for nine years without serious problems, the spokesman said.

PEKING, Feb. 28 (R)—A Chinese woman convicted of embezzling over 500,000 yuan (\$330,000) in state funds was executed by firing squad today, the Peking Evening News reported. Wang Shoulin, 59, was formerly the director of a county fuel company in Heilongjiang province. "During the cultural revolution, she formed a faction and seized power within the fuel company. As soon as she took power, she began taking in money and deliberately worked at embezzling national assets," the Evening News said.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Feb. 28 (R)—Canada's west coast province of British Columbia yesterday banned uranium mining and exploration for seven years because of public fears that it would do irreversible harm to the environment. The province's Premier Bill Bennett said the government had made the decision, which came two days before a big anti-uranium demonstration planned for the town of Victoria, because of strong popular feeling. British Columbia's uranium resources "will be left in the ground until the people are prepared to do otherwise," he said. British Columbia is not a major producer of uranium, and Mr. Bennett noted that the mineral was not needed for local power output, which comes mostly from hydro-electric projects.

MANILA, Feb. 28 (AP)—Pope John Paul will visit the Philippines in November, ten months later than originally planned due partly to domestic politics, the Roman Catholic Church here said yesterday. "The Pope had deliberately cancelled his projected February visit to enable the post-election passions to cool off," a church statement said. Filipinos held their first local elections under seven-and-a-half years of martial law Jan. 30.

India, Algeria urge non-aligned nations to guard against becoming anti-Soviet

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (R)—The foreign ministers of India and Algeria said yesterday non-aligned countries should not let their 95-nation grouping become anti-Soviet because of Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan.

NATO's Rogers makes lightning visit to Turkey

ANKARA, Feb. 28 (R)—NATO's supreme commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, discussed the question of Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing during a lightning visit to Turkey yesterday, the state radio reported.

General Rogers held three hours of talks with Turkish armed forces chiefs after flying in from Brussels.

The radio said the main topics were the possibility of Greek reintegration into the alliance's military wing and Greek-Turkish relations following the two countries' easing of air traffic restrictions over the Aegean Sea last week.

Both Greece and Turkey are NATO members, but Greece pulled out of the military structure in 1974 after Turkey sent troops to northern Cyprus in the wake of an Athens-backed coup on the island.

The alliance has recently been trying to improve relations between the two neighbouring members to strengthen its defences.

Greece is believed to be insisting on a special relationship with NATO, under which Greece would only be under NATO command in times of major East-West conflict.

Turkey says it is in favour of Greek reintegration into the military structure but wants the two countries' disputes solved first.

Apart from Cyprus, disputes remain over Aegean airspace and territorial waters.

The two ministers also said after their meeting in New Delhi that the fate of Afghanistan should be decided by the Afghan people and not become the subject of discussions between great powers based on their respective interests.

The Indo-Algerian stand on Afghanistan was announced by an Indian government spokesman after a meeting yesterday between Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and visiting Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Seddik Benyahia.

Mr. Benyahia, who arrived Tuesday on a five-day official visit to India, also met Premier Indira Gandhi and gave her a letter from Algerian President Benjedid Chadli. Its contents were not disclosed.

Japanese fishermen kill over 800 dolphins despite protests

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Japanese fishermen, insisting they were protecting their livelihood against "gangsters of the sea," killed more than 800 dolphins today despite conservationists' outcries.

The fishermen on western Japan's island of Iki killed the sea mammals with spears and clubs and fed the carcasses into a specially-built shredder that reduced them to pulp for fertilizer, according to a witness at the scene.

The fishermen argue that the dolphins, also called porpoises, invade their fishing grounds and consume large amounts of yellowtail, cuttlefish and other fish from which they earn a living.

Just two years ago, the fishermen of Iki, 1,930 kilometres southwest of Tokyo, caused a worldwide uproar when they butchered 1,000 dolphins. Japanese embassies across the world were swamped with protest letters and a movement was started in the United States to boycott Japanese products in protest.

Attempts to contact the fishermen's cooperative by telephone were fruitless. One official who

closed.

The government spokesman told reporters that the ministers had agreed during their meeting, which covered Iran and the Middle East as well as Afghanistan, that non-aligned countries should cooperate to prevent their organization from indulging in cold war activities or becoming anti-Soviet.

Mr. Benyahia is the latest foreign government official to hold talks with Indian leaders on the Afghanistan situation.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovc flew back to Belgrade earlier yesterday and his Hungarian counterpart Frigyes Pujia is expected in New Delhi tomorrow.

was reached said he had "no comment" to make to the foreign press.

The director of the environmental group Greenpeace said he was dismayed that the fishermen had not listened to reason, adding that the dolphins are "intelligent creatures, warm-blooded, breathing mammals like ourselves."

Just last week, Greenpeace was involved in a similar incident in Taiji, on Japan's northern Pacific coast. Fishermen there had rounded up 200 whales and were going to slaughter them until Greenpeace offered them the equivalent of \$850 to set them free.

Those fishermen decided they didn't want a repetition of previous dolphin controversies and let the whales go free anyway.

Earlier, an official of the fishermen's cooperative had said they saw no choice but to slay the dolphins. "We don't have any alternative. The people on this island will perish if we don't kill the dolphins," said the official, who asked that his name not be used.

ANKARA -- One of the longest economic rescue programmes ever conceived is now under urgent examination by Western governments in an attempt to stabilise Turkey, their financially ailing and strategically vital ally.

The West's concern about its NATO partner, bordering Iran and the Soviet Union, has been intensified by Iranian instability following the overthrow of the Shah and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

At the start of this year, Turkey owed \$18 billion in foreign debts, including interest. Its foreign trade deficit last year was nearly \$3 billion and shows no sign of getting out of the red in the foreseeable future.

The treasury is virtually empty. This will inevitably mean more debts, if only to pay for vital oil imports to heat homes and provide fuel for industry, not to mention for the armed forces which are supposed to defend NATO's south-eastern flank against any Warsaw Pact aggression.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has shown the importance he attaches to Turkey by naming his Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer as a special roving

envoy to seek fresh pledges of aid. If Chancellor Schmidt, Mr. Matthöfer and the Ankara Government have their way, the coming month could see pledges of at least \$1.5 billion cash aid to Turkey this year alone from governments belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Turkey's desire to see this figure repeated over the next five years was received sympathetically by Mr. Matthöfer during his recent fact-finding mission here, according to Turkish banking sources.

Before the OECD holds a special "pledge meeting" on aid to Turkey in Paris on March 25 and 26, Mr. Matthöfer will be encouraging OECD member nations to further postpone Turkish debts to help their ally get back on its feet.

On Monday, OECD officials agreed to pledge an unspecified amount of aid to Turkey at the Paris meeting. OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep told reporters.

Ankara is pushing for the rescheduling of some \$1.5 billion in debts this year, with similar figures rescheduled for the following four or five years, according to the banking sources.

If the cash aid and debt rescheduling is anywhere near the Turkish targets—and government officials say Mr. Matthöfer's visit here was encouraging—it will be the biggest economic rescue programme aimed at one country in history.

The Turks, acutely conscious of their new importance after the

events in Iran and Afghanistan, insist that this year's aid package must come fast and be without conditions if the economy, and perhaps even their democracy, is to survive.

Serious efforts to aid Turkey began last year at the January, 1979 Guadeloupe summit of the "big four" Western leaders from the United States, Britain, France and West Germany.

Then as now, Chancellor Schmidt was the driving force behind the efforts to stabilise the Turkish economy. By the middle of last year, the OECD, the World Bank and commercial banks had pledged around \$1.5 billion aid and rescheduled more than \$2 billion of Turkish debts.

But the Turks claim the effort was "too little, too late."

Their claim was defended by Mr. Matthöfer here last week. He said nearly half last year's pledged aid has not yet been released by OECD governments. What is more, nearly half the total was conditional aid, which tied the Turks to importing certain goods from the countries concerned, the West German finance minister said.

Mr. Matthöfer promised he would push his OECD partners to make this year's aid unconditional, allowing Turkey to buy badly-needed oil and fertilisers, vital to the agriculture which feeds this nation and provides the bulk of its exports.

If the naming of Mr. Matthöfer as "aid-to-Turkey" coordinator were not enough to demonstrate Chancellor Schmidt's concern, the

finance minister brought with him a delegation the size of two soccer teams for his talks here.

Although he declined to specify any projected aid or debt rescheduling figures before he left, the Turkish side expressed satisfaction at his visit. They said they were confident Bonn itself would provide larger cash aid this year as well as encouraging its OECD partners to try their donations.

West Germany and Turkey have traditionally had a special relationship. West Germany is this country's biggest trading partner and has 600,000 Turks living and working on its territory.

Apart from the political developments in Iran and Afghanistan, the latest Western scurrying to aid Turkey is linked to a package of startling and controversial economic measures announced last January by the right-of-centre government of Mr. Suleyman Demirel.

The measures included a 33 per cent devaluation of the Turkish lira, price rises of up to 400 per cent for basic consumer goods and services, and incentives to private investment.

The measures were welcomed by most Western governments, banks and finance institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Indeed, the IMF had long suggested many of them. The fund has since released fresh credits to Ankara, thereby bearing witness to Turkey's creditworthiness and giving the green light to Western governments and banks.

Ironically, however, it is not just a matter of vital cash aid to Turkey being dependent on the tough measures taken by Mr. Demirel. The success of the measures will depend on the extent and speed of the credits, according to Turkish politicians and economists.

The economists say the measures, particularly the devaluation can only work if enough foreign currency pours in to pay for surpluses as oil.

For example, if Turkey does not receive enough dollars—around \$300 million—to pay its March bill, it will have to buy dollars in lira and therefore pay 33 per cent more as a result of the devaluation.

The politicians, including Mr. Demirel's own party, say the extent of foreign credits will decide the future of Mr. Demirel's government.

After the coldest, hardest, most violence-racked winter in recent history, the Turkish voter had needs a boost in the way of products currently in shortage.

With enough foreign currency, Mr. Demirel might even reverse the import of beans for the beloved thick coffee, which have not so much as snuffed more than a year.

Although Turkey's economic woes are matched by its epidemic of political killings—five have been killed daily for political reasons for the past years—most politicians believe economic stability, with the rising rise in living standards, will reduce the violence.

REUTERS